

1	2014 Agenda	2015 DRAFT Policy Positions	Notes
2	<p>Public Finance</p> <p>Local government's main source of revenue is the property tax, as Minnesota has a tax revenue system that centralizes most tax authority, collections and disbursements with the state. Cities and counties may not impose non-property taxes, such as sales tax, without legislative approval.</p> <p>A large portion of the taxes raised within the boundaries of Minneapolis go directly to the state. In 2010 the State received around \$485.975 million from general sales taxes collected in Minneapolis. In addition, according to the Minnesota Department of Revenue, a State property tax on commercial industrial properties generated around \$76.8 million for Minnesota in 2010 just from Minneapolis properties. That's about 10 percent of all the commercial industrial property tax collected by the State for 2010.</p> <p>To compensate for restricting cities' ability to impose local non-property taxes, and to enable cities with high needs and low property-wealth to provide services at a reasonable tax rate, the State redistributes tax revenue to local government with a complex system of intergovernmental aids and other state-local revenue sharing programs. Local government aid (LGA), education aid, county program aid, and fiscal disparities (which applies to the metro area and Iron Range) are some of these programs.</p> <p>Over time, the state-local revenue sharing relationship has seriously eroded and become extremely unstable. In 2003, LGA from the State comprised 40 percent of Minneapolis' general fund revenue, while property taxes provided 29 percent. In 2012, Local Government was 19 percent of Minneapolis' general fund revenue while property taxes provided 50 percent.</p> <p>While Minneapolis has a population of approximately 390,000, it also provides public services to 140,000 workers who commute daily to the city. Minneapolis is home to several colleges and universities including the University of Minnesota. It also hosts a large number of cultural, and entertainment facilities that draw patrons from all parts of the region, the state and the nation; many of these facilities are exempt from property taxes. In developing its public service level, Minneapolis, like all regional centers, must consider its population as well as the commuters and visitors.</p>	<p>Local Government Finance</p> <p>Local government's main source of revenue is the property tax, as Minnesota has a tax revenue system that centralizes most tax authority, collections and disbursements with the State. Cities may not impose non-property taxes, such as sales taxes, without legislative approval.</p> <p>To compensate for restricting cities' ability to impose local non-property taxes, and to enable cities with high needs and low property-wealth to provide services at a reasonable tax rate, the State redistributes tax revenue to local government with a complex system of intergovernmental aids and other state-local revenue sharing programs.</p>	

3		Ensuring that the state and local fiscal relationship is strong and reliable is critical to being able to provide public services for the residents and visitors who live, work and play in the City of Minneapolis.	
4	<p>Principles for property tax and state-local fiscal relationship reform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reform should involve all three major taxes: sales, income, and property. Without reform to more than one tax, property tax reform will only shift burdens from one property class to another.• Minneapolis supports the principles of accountability, certainty, adequacy, flexibility, and equity, as articulated by the League of Minnesota Cities report “Renew the Partnership”, as guiding principles for a state-local guiding partnership.• Rebalance the state-local fiscal relationship, recognizing the support of state revenues generated by local government and the need to redistribute these revenues to better reduce overburden and overreliance on property taxes.• Reframe the state-local fiscal relationship to more transparently reflect local government generation of state revenues and the full array of state support programs to local government, including dedicated revenues for dedicated purposes (highways and pensions), fiscal disparities (which applies to the seven county metropolitan region and Iron Range), county program aid and LGA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring balance in the state-local fiscal relationship, recognizing the support of state revenues generated by local government and the need to fairly redistribute these revenues to better reduce overburden and overreliance on property taxes.	
5	<p>Minneapolis priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diversify revenue sources available to cities so that they have a wider variety of tools to provide public service and capital needs, including with sales tax, street utilities, and impact fees.• Reduce statutory exemptions to property tax. Ensure, when exemptions are granted, that local government is authorized to collect payments for services. Establish criteria for granting exemptions and require local government approval.• Repeal the provision of the 1986 Convention Center law (Laws 1986 Chapter 396) that reduces the Minneapolis lodging tax when the sum of other sales taxes applied to lodging exceed 13%. Minneapolis is the only city with a cap.	<p>Minneapolis is supportive of many policies that address local government finance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diversification of revenue sources available to cities.• Reduction of statutory exemptions to the property tax, require local government approval of exemptions, and provide increased flexibility for local governments to collect payments for services on exempted property.• Repealing the special law related to the Convention Center (Laws 1986, Chapter 396) that reduces the Minneapolis lodging tax when the sum of other sales taxes applied to lodging exceed 13%.	

	<p>Minneapolis supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restructure the property tax relief programs to base property tax relief primarily on the income of the owner-occupant of residential property.• Build property tax relief into the state’s income tax system, to ensure property tax relief is directly provided to the property owner-occupant or renter without need for additional application processes.• Adequate funding for the renter’s credit/refund. <p>Minneapolis opposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adoption of constitutional and statutory amendments, including levy limits that would limit government revenues and authority.• Unfunded mandated services or procedures imposed by the legislature on local governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding for homeowner and renter direct property tax relief programs that base property tax relief on income, and simplification of the delivery process for these programs.• Adequate funding for Local Government Aid and other resources to local governments.• Elimination or reduction of unfunded mandates and levy limits imposed on local governments.• Pension legislation that ensures the long-term viability of all state-wide public pension funds without overburdening local governments. Such legislation should fulfill the commitments made to our City employees, and could include reasonable adjustments to investment assumptions, employee employer contributions as well as continued state contributions including those to all local funds folding into the state-wide plans.	Moved from previous “pension sustainability” section.
6	<p>Capital Bonding</p> <p>The following projects were submitted by the City of Minneapolis to Minnesota Management and Budget and adopted as the City’s bonding priorities for the 2012 Session.</p> <p>1. Nicollet Mall Rebuild _____ \$25.0M</p>	<p>Capital Bonding</p> <p>State support for capital bonding projects in the City will provide infrastructure to ensure that Minneapolis is a great place for those who live, work, and visit here. There were three projects that Minneapolis submitted to Minnesota Management and Budget as bonding priorities for the 2014 Legislative Session, but they were not funded. These projects include:</p>	

	<p>2. 35W S & 35W N Storm Tunnel Preservation Project \$4.5M</p> <p>3. Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery Rehabilitation \$1.9M</p> <p>4. Regional Drinking Water Back-Up Supply \$1.5M</p> <p>The City of Minneapolis supports continued metro-wide efforts to secure bonding funds for local inflow and infiltration and other stormwater projects.</p> <p>Minneapolis supports bonding for statewide bridge replacement and rehabilitation and the Transit Capital Improvement Program including funding for Bottineau, Cedar, Northern Lights Express, 35W BRT Lake Street Transit Access Project and Southwest transit corridors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 35W S & 35W N Storm Tunnel Preservation Project \$4.5M• Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery Rehabilitation \$1.9M• Regional Drinking Water Back-Up Supply \$1.5M <p>In addition, the City of Minneapolis supports state capital bonding money to rehabilitate the 10th Avenue Bridge, which serves as an important connection over the river between downtown Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota. It accommodates motorized traffic but also serves as a critical connection for non-motorized traffic.</p> <p>The City of Minneapolis also supports continued metro-wide efforts to secure bonding funds for local inflow and infiltration and other storm water projects.</p> <p>Minneapolis is also supportive of bonding for statewide bridge replacement and rehabilitation and the Transit Capital Improvement Program including funding for: Bottineau, Cedar, Northern Lights Express, and 35W BRT Lake Street Transit Access Project and Southwest transit corridors.</p> <p>City capital bonding priorities will be updated in 2015 for submission to Minnesota Management and Budget for the 2016 Legislative Session.</p>	<p>PW Proposal</p>
7	<p>Transportation</p> <p>The City supports increased funding for transit and highways that includes stable and secure financial resources to meet both the capital and operational needs of the expanding regional transit systems.</p>	<p>Transportation</p> <p>State funding for transit and roads is critical to ensuring that the City runs well, including stable and secure financial resources to meet both the capital and operational needs of the expanding regional transit and transportation systems. Our state and local economy rely on a well-funded transportation system to ensure our ability to connect to jobs, housing, and amenities.</p>	

	<p>Minneapolis supports funding for all modes of transportation and puts a high priority on model options that provide alternatives to the use of single occupancy vehicles and supports legislation that requires that all state funded transportation projects consider appropriate accommodations for all transportation modes.</p> <p>Priority issues for Minneapolis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding for Southwest Corridor and Bottineau Boulevard and Northern Lights Express• Hennepin County's bonding request of \$13.0 million in state funding for the 35W BRT Lake Street Transit Access Project.• Funding for the state's portion of high speed rail funds for a Chicago to Twin Cities route• Funding of all other transit corridors that help build a complete transit system.• New funding mechanisms for alternative transportation ideas including street cars• Adequate funding for transit operations without reductions in metropolitan development funds.• Legislation creating alternative sources of revenue for transportation improvements and Transit Improvement Areas, including local authority to create and make use of a street utility, new forms of Tax Increment Financing and the repealing of special laws that limit the City of Minneapolis' authority more than other cities in Minnesota. <p>Support issues for Minneapolis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes to Municipal State Aid standards that allow cities to design and build streets that safely meet the needs of all who use them.• Increased funding for pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and programming including programs that seek to incentivize innovation in bicycling infrastructure including appropriate flexibility on design standards.	<p>Minneapolis supports funding for all modes of transportation and puts a high priority on model options that provide alternatives to the use of single occupancy vehicles and supports legislation that requires that all state funded transportation projects consider appropriate accommodations for all transportation modes. Minneapolis supports investment in transportation and transit, including:</p> <p>Transportation and Transit System Funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State capital investment money for transportation and transit projects.• Funding for the state's portion of high speed rail funds for a Chicago to Twin Cities route.• Funding of all other transit corridors that help build a complete transit system.• New funding mechanisms for alternative transportation ideas including street cars.• Adequate funding for transit operations without reductions in metropolitan development funds.• Legislation creating alternative sources of revenue for transportation improvements and Transit Improvement Areas, including local authority to create and make use of a street utility, new forms of Tax Increment Financing and the repealing of special laws that limit the City of Minneapolis' authority more than other cities in Minnesota.• Changes to Municipal State Aid standards that allow cities to design and build streets that safely meet the needs of all who use them.• Increased funding for pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and programming including programs that seek to incentivize innovation in bicycling infrastructure including appropriate flexibility on design standards. <p>Transportation and Transit System Policies:</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State and all jurisdictions’ implementation of Complete Streets policies and opposes any attempt to repeal the laws that require it for MnDOT projects.• Local flexibility and ease of implementation when seeking to design and implement pedestrian and bicycling safety efforts unique to urban environments.• A state-level study of the economic impact of bicycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete Streets policies throughout the state, including for MnDOT projects.• Local flexibility and ease of implementation when seeking to design and implement pedestrian and bicycling safety efforts unique to urban environments.• A state-level study of the economic impact of bicycling.• Efforts to promote electric vehicles and charging station use development and manufacturing in Minnesota.	Relocated from the environment section of the 2014 Agenda.
8	<p>Municipal Governance</p> <p>Minneapolis’ ability to conduct business in an orderly and efficient manner is frequently regulated by state law.</p> <p>Priority issues for Minneapolis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation that retains the Municipal Building Commission (MBC), and permits the implementation of modern administrative procedures and oversight.• Legislation to assist the City in dealing with abandoned vehicles that are not claimed by their owners, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ authority like that granted to private lot operator to bring deficiency claims against owner of abandoned vehicles for the cost of towing and storage of their car;○ the creating of a statewide fund to assist impound lot operators in covering the costs of unpaid towing and storage fees not covered by the sale of abandoned vehicles;○ other measures to reduce the costs associated with abandoned vehicles and the costs of operating one of only two public impound lots in the State of Minnesota.	<p>Municipal Governance</p> <p>State policies that maintain oversight but still support local control are critical for Minneapolis to conduct business in an orderly and efficient manner with the best possible service to our residents and customers. In some cases, there are changes to state law that can enhance Minneapolis’ ability to provide good municipal governance while ensuring that the City is working well for all to live, work and play. Minneapolis is supportive of many policies that would enhance enterprise operations:</p> <p>General Government:</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation that eliminates outdated or unnecessary publications and permits cities to elect alternative means such as the internet to publish notices and official proceedings.• Authority in State Building Code to enhance and enforce local green building regulations related to housing.• Legislation to allow for the collection of unpaid fines on a vehicle that has multiple unpaid parking violations through such means as placing a deficiency claim on the owner of a vehicle with unpaid citations, a lien on the vehicle, or other measures that would force the payment of unpaid fines before a vehicle title can be sold or transferred or before a license can be renewed.• Legislation to amend the Municipal Planning Act so that provisions for appeals to local government adoption or amendment of an ordinance, rule or regulation, final approval of the adoption or amendment, are consistent with similar provisions for county governments.• Legislation that provides for complete reimbursement of the costs incurred by local governments in enforcing state and local laws. Such legislation should include requiring that if a court reduces the amount paid by a violator, any reduction should be made from the surcharge and not the fine.• Oppose legislation restricting the authority of cities to license industries such as pawnshops, massage establishments, tattoo and piercing establishments. Efforts to limit the authority of cities to set licensing and transaction fees that enable cities to recover their full regulatory and enforcement expenses.• Legislation that would authorize state regulation of dog and cat breeders.• Legislation that would permit qualifying nonprofit animal welfare organizations to provide subsidized spay and neuter services to animals belonging to low-income persons.• Oppose legislation placing additional, unnecessary and costly requirements upon city animal control agencies that would act to reduce their ability to provide the highest level of service to animals in their care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation that eliminates outdated or unnecessary publications and permits cities to elect alternative means such as the internet to publish notices and official proceedings.• Authority in State Building Code to enhance and enforce local green building regulations related to housing.• Legislation to allow for alternative methods to collection of unpaid fines on a vehicle that has multiple unpaid parking violations.• Legislation that provides for complete reimbursement of the costs incurred by local governments in enforcing state and local laws. Such legislation should include requiring that if a court reduces the amount paid by a violator, any reduction should be made from the surcharge and not the fine.• Maintain city authority to license entities and set fees that enable cities to recover full regulatory and enforcement expenses of pawnshops, massage establishments, and tattoo and piercing establishments. <p>Animal Control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation that would permit qualifying nonprofit animal welfare organizations to provide subsidized spay and neuter services to animals belonging to low-income persons.• Ensure local government ability to provide highest level of service to animals in our care, and oppose efforts to place additional unnecessary and costly requirements regarding animal control.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Support a SAC program that emphasizes equity, simplification and lower rates and is supportive of the recent efforts by Metropolitan Council and Metro Cities to adjust SAC rules and processes around “net” credits, “grandfathered” credits and customer services.Support “growth pays for growth” approach to SAC and supports legislation or further rule changes amending the Metropolitan Council’s SAC program so that fees are better based on the need of those paying into the system for their corresponding capacity.Support a comprehensive and long-range study of the overall SAC program and structure.Legislation authorizing cities to conduct alternative voting methods including but not limited to expanded vote-by-mail, early voting, vote centers, ranked choice voting, e-poll books, and legislation that adopts rules to implement instant runoff voting or authorize the Secretary of State or cities to promulgate the rules.Legislation allowing cities to require write-in candidates for municipal office to register for office prior to the election. <p>Minneapolis opposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Legislation that requires a voter to present authorized photo identification in the polling place to obtain a ballotLegislation allowing absentee ballots to be included in their respective Election Day precinct ballots for the purpose of post election review, eliminating the potential costly burden of a jurisdiction wide absentee ballot precinct.Legislation eliminating redundant audio testing of the AutoMARK voting equipment by election judges which duplicates testing already completed by election	<p>Sewer Access Charge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Support a SAC program that emphasizes equity, simplification, and lower rates.Support changes to the SAC program so that fees are better based on the benefits obtained by those paying into the system for corresponding capacity.Support a comprehensive and long-range study of the overall sac program and structure. <p>Elections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Flexibility and authority for cities to conduct alternative election-related initiatives, including but not limited to expanded vote-by-mail, early voting, vote centers, ranked choice voting, and additional translation assistance in the polling place.Legislation that adopts rules to implement instant runoff voting or authorizes the Secretary of State or cities to promulgate the rules.Legislation allowing cities to require write-in candidates for municipal office to register for office prior to the election.Current law with regard to access to polling place, and would oppose legislation that requires a voter to present authorized photo identification in the polling place to obtain a ballot.	Clerk’s Office proposal
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	<p>technicians before delivery of equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Legislation repealing special laws enacted between 1960 and 2002 establishing specific unclassified appointed positions in the City of Minneapolis. In 2003, the City passed a special law that allowed the City to determine which positions should be in the appointed unclassified service.Support a state law allowing the Office of Police Conduct Review (OPCR) to be granted limited subpoena power to compel the production of documents, records and other physical evidence to improve the quality of (OPCR) staff investigations by obtaining information relevant to the allegations from entities outside the city organization.Oppose attempts to limit the functions, powers or authority of municipal civilian review authorities.Legislation allowing local units of government to define “dependent” for purposes of group benefits for local government officers and employees.Legislation that modifies the Minnesota driver’s license procedures to allow information regarding the applicant to be gathered from an identification card issued by a government other than the United States.Legislation providing flexibility in the Municipal Contracting law to allow a city to select a software vendor whose product best matches the city's needs.Changes to utility franchise law that allow for increased flexibility by municipalities to meet federal, regional, state and local public health and environmental goals.Support legislation directing state energy efficiency and renewable energy goals to	<p>Staffing and Human Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">State law allowing the Office of Police Conduct Review (OPCR) to be granted limited subpoena power to compel the production of documents, records, and other physical evidence to improve the quality of (OPCR) staff investigations by obtaining information relevant to the allegations from entities outside the City organization.Retaining the functions, powers, and authority of municipal civilian review authorities.Special legislation pertaining to the City of Minneapolis to modify the certification procedure for filling vacant positions in the classified service.Legislation that modifies the Minnesota driver’s license procedures to allow information regarding the applicant to be gathered from an identification card issued by a government other than the United States.Legislation providing flexibility in the Municipal Contracting law to allow a city to select a software vendor whose product best matches the city's needs.	<p>HR proposal</p> <p>Removed from this section, but added language to Environment Section.</p>
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	<p>be incorporated in local municipal energy franchise agreements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Support legislation clarifying and reforming the municipal utility formation process.Legislation that removes barriers to, and helps to more readily facilitate regional and cross-jurisdictional partnership, joint powers and shared service agreements.Legislation concerning the process and regulatory requirements for the placement of high voltage power lines in urban areas.Amendments to state law so that reasonable conditions may be imposed uniquely to a given liquor licensee whether the license has already been issued or not and without passing an ordinance laying out the terms and conditions for that particular licensee.The Park and Recreation Board's request for state statutory authority to issue liquor licenses to businesses and events on their properties.Any legislation that would allow inverse condemnation claims because of city private contracting decisions or automatic contractual damage claims for contractors that lose public competitive bidding processes including solid waste hauler in organized collection communities.		
9	<p>Public Safety</p> <p>Keeping residents and visitors safe is a top priority for the City of Minneapolis.</p> <p>Priority issues for Minneapolis:</p> <p>General Public Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Funding for the entire public safety system, including such critical functions as police, fire, prosecutors, public defense, communication systems, probation, the courts and victim services. Providing public safety, a core responsibility of local government, is threatened by insufficient funding.Sufficient funding for programs that fund mental health treatment and other safety net services.	<p>Public Safety</p> <p>Keeping residents and visitors safe is a top priority for the City of Minneapolis. Providing public safety, a core responsibility of local government, is threatened by insufficient funding. Minneapolis supports policies that will ensure a safe and livable City, including:</p> <p>Resources and Funding for Public Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Funding for the entire public safety system, including such critical functions as police, fire, prosecutors, public defense, communication systems, probation, the courts and victim services.Sufficient funding for programs that fund mental health treatment and other safety net services.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continued funding for re-entry programs and efforts to coordinate the programs with existing opportunities. Legislation supporting the re-entry of ex-offenders into their communities, such as voting rights, public/private training and employment programs, and access to affordable housing.Initiatives to address livability crimes, including continued and increased state funding for restorative justice programs.Continued and increased state financing of local costs to participate in the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER). Such financing should include the acquisition and modernization of console and tower site equipment and subscriber equipment, such as portable and mobile radios required for ARMER users when such modernization is mandated and driven by a state timeline to comply.On a state-wide basis, imposing a wholesale level impact fee equivalent to a per-drink surcharge on alcoholic beverages and using the proceeds for public safety, crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders.Creating a statewide coordinated plan for dealing with released sex offenders that addresses the overall concentration of offenders located within the City of Minneapolis and Hennepin County and especially mitigates the concentration of sex offenders within vulnerable neighborhoods. To ensure this equitable distribution of sex offenders, the State must fund additional housing options and placement of half-way houses throughout the metropolitan region and state and should require the county of commitment to bear financial responsibility for released offenders.Protecting the human rights of immigrant populations and establishing a culture of mutual trust between law enforcement and immigrant populations to foster greater community public safety.Measures that devalue a mobile device that has been stolen. Measures could include but not be limited to technological components incorporated into the device that make the device inoperable as well as identification and recording of the sale of used devices, a registry for lost or stolen devices, and/or the criminalization of tampering with unique hardware IDs on cell phones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continued funding for re-entry programs and efforts to coordinate the programs with existing opportunities, including legislation that supports the re-entry of ex-offenders into their communities through voting rights, public/private training and employment programs, and access to affordable housing.Initiatives to address livability crimes, including continued and increased state funding for restorative justice programs.Continued and increased state financing of local costs to participate in the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER). Such financing should include the acquisition and modernization of console and tower site equipment and subscriber equipment, such as portable and mobile radios required for ARMER users when such modernization is mandated and driven by a state timeline to complyImposing a statewide, wholesale level impact fee equivalent to a per-drink surcharge on alcoholic beverages and using the proceeds for public safety, crime prevention and rehabilitation. <p>Public Safety Policies and Coordination Efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Creating a statewide coordinated plan for dealing with released sex offenders that addresses the overall concentration of offenders located within the City of Minneapolis and Hennepin County and especially mitigates the concentration of sex offenders within vulnerable neighborhoods. To ensure this equitable distribution of sex offenders, the State must fund additional housing options and placement of half-way houses throughout the metropolitan region.Protecting the human rights of immigrant populations and establishing a culture of mutual trust between law enforcement and immigrant populations to foster greater community public safety.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing the criminal code to address chronic offenders of indecent exposure laws and allowing for enhancement to felony level offenses.• Legislation that would prohibit the solicitation of business at the scene of a mass casualty or disaster.• Amending the burglary statutes to make it a crime for a person to enter a building without consent and commit invasion of privacy offenses.• Legislation creating tougher penalties for offenders convicted of tagging, which includes the suspending of drivers' licenses for up to one year; and also support a statewide age limit on the purchase of spray paint.• Allowing "any equivalent crime in another state" to be added to the increased penalty for certain misdemeanors statute and clarifying when prosecutors may charge offenders.• Allow for enhanced criminal penalties for injuries caused to animal control officers.• Create a misdemeanor to refuse to submit to a chemical test if a peace officer has lawfully placed a person under arrest for carrying a pistol in public while intoxicated.• Establish a gross misdemeanor for assault against code enforcement officers while they are performing their duties.• Strengthening laws regarding the health, safety and wellbeing of vulnerable adults, including indecent exposure and neglect laws. <p>Data Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classification of data collected from automatic license plate readers as private data.• Legislation classifying criminal intelligence data received from other states in the manner it was designated in that other state at the time of the request.	<p>Strengthening Criminal Code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing the criminal code to address chronic offenders of indecent exposure laws and allowing for enhancement to felony level offenses.• Amending the burglary statutes to make it a crime for a person to enter a building without consent and commit invasion of privacy offenses.• Legislation creating tougher penalties for offenders convicted of tagging, which includes the suspending of drivers' licenses for up to one year; and also support a statewide age limit on the purchase of spray paint.• Allowing "any equivalent crime in another state" to be added to the increased penalty for certain misdemeanors statute and clarifying when prosecutors may charge offenders.• Creating a misdemeanor to refuse to submit to a chemical test if a peace officer has lawfully placed a person under arrest for carrying a pistol in public while intoxicated.• Establishing a gross misdemeanor for assault against code enforcement officers while they are performing their duties.• Strengthening laws regarding the health, safety and wellbeing of vulnerable adults, including indecent exposure and neglect laws. <p>Data Practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classification of data collected from automatic license plate readers as private data.• Legislation classifying criminal intelligence data received from other states in the manner it was designated in that other state at the time of the request.	
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	<p>Prostitution and Human Trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts to reduce prostitution and human trafficking.• Legislation designating funding for treatment and creation of transitional housing programs to support prostituted people.• Efforts to end the sexual exploitation of youth by building a system that responds effectively to their needs, including sufficient resources and training for law enforcement and service providers. <p>Domestic Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amend the existing definition of “family or household members” to clarify that it does include persons <i>formerly</i> involved in such a relationship.• Strengthen the existing domestic abuse no contact order statute to provide increased safety for victims and to enable police, prosecutors, probation and the courts to hold domestic abuse offenders who violate those orders more accountable.• Improve the processes to access court records. <p>Traffic and Driving Offenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allowing for a gross misdemeanor and increasing penalties for careless driving offense if driving conduct results in a fatality or great bodily harm.• Establish an aggravating factor to the driving while impaired statute for having caused an accident resulting in property damage or physical injury to another person.• Amending the reckless or careless driving statute to address aggressive driving perpetrated with malicious intent.• Legislation enabling cities to efficiently leverage public safety resources by allowing the use of technology such as photo enforcement systems.• Legislation making it a crime to drive under the influence of any drug that makes a person an unsafe driver, including THC.	<p>Prostitution and Human Trafficking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts to reduce prostitution and human trafficking.• Legislation designating funding for treatment and creation of transitional housing programs to support prostituted people.• Efforts to end the sexual exploitation of youth by building a system that responds effectively to their needs, including sufficient resources and training for law enforcement and service providers. <p>Domestic Abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amending the existing definition of “family or household members” to clarify that it does include persons <i>formerly</i> involved in such a relationship.• Strengthening the existing domestic abuse no contact order statute to provide increased safety for victims and to enable police, prosecutors, probation and the courts to hold domestic abuse offenders who violate those orders more accountable. <p>Traffic and Driving Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allowing for a gross misdemeanor and increasing penalties for careless driving offense if driving conduct results in a fatality or great bodily harm.• Establishing an aggravating factor to the driving while impaired statute for having caused an accident resulting in property damage or physical injury to another person.• Amending the reckless or careless driving statute to address aggressive driving perpetrated with malicious intent.• Legislation enabling cities to efficiently leverage public safety resources by allowing the use of technology such as photo enforcement systems.• Legislation making it a crime to drive under the influence of any drug that makes a person an unsafe driver.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Amending the driving while impaired statute to change to .16, the level at which a person's alcohol concentration becomes an aggravating factor, allowing prosecutors to charge such an offense at a higher level. <p>Reducing Gun Violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Legislation supporting significant gun control measures including the mandatory reporting of any lost or stolen firearm, strengthening laws regulating the transfer of firearms, the prohibition of possessing replica guns in public, and measures to stop the flow of handguns to youth.Prohibit carrying a pistol with a blood-alcohol concentration of .08 or moreCreate a gross misdemeanor offense for carrying a firearm while under the influence.Clarify that uninvited people and trespassers of private land may not circumvent Minnesota's permit to carry law.Reduced access to firearms and revoke firearms permits for those who have experienced a mental health incident that required the intervention of law enforcement, such as a 72-hour hold. Current law restricts access to firearms for those having been adjudicated as having a mental health limitation.Amendment to the state law to allow local jurisdictions to implement firearms safety ordinances different from state law that are appropriate to that community.Legislation disqualifying an offender who violates a domestic abuse no contact order or interferes with an emergency call from owning or possessing a pistol.Prohibit those convicted of actual or attempted domestic abuse by strangulation from possessing a firearm by adding "domestic strangulation" to the current list of "crimes of violence."Increased discretionary power for municipalities to grant or deny firearm permits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Amending the driving while impaired statute to change to .16, the level at which a person's alcohol concentration becomes an aggravating factor. <p>Reducing Gun Violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Legislation supporting significant gun control measures including the mandatory reporting of any lost or stolen firearm, strengthening laws regulating the transfer of firearms, the prohibition of possessing replica guns in public, and measures to stop the flow of handguns to youth.Prohibiting carrying a pistol with a blood-alcohol concentration of .08 or more.Creating a gross misdemeanor offense for carrying a firearm while under the influence.Clarifying that uninvited people and trespassers on private land may not circumvent Minnesota's permit to carry law.Reductions in access to firearms and revocation of firearms permits for those who have experienced a mental health incident that required the intervention of law enforcement, such as a 72-hour hold.Amending state law to allow local jurisdictions to implement firearms safety ordinances different from state law that are appropriate to that community.Increased discretionary power for municipalities to grant or deny firearm permits.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of a legislatively mandated, multi-disciplinary gun violence policy committee to look in-depth at Minnesota's gun laws, and to make recommendations to the legislature.• Raise legal age for purchasing guns from 18 to 21 years old.• Require the reporting of lost or stolen firearms. <p>Fire Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mandated fire sprinklers in certain facilities such as large homes, nursing homes, high rises.• Required inspections by the State Fire Marshall to include private schools, assisted living facilities and resorts.• Methods to secure reimbursement for medical care provided by first responders. <p>Minneapolis Opposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oppose the expansion of the sale and use of fireworks.• Efforts to decriminalize misdemeanor and livability-related offenses.• Efforts to reduce the effective use of the Automated Property System (APS).• Transfers from the dedicated Fire Safety Account to the state general fund.• Efforts to divert dedicated ARMER funds to the state's general fund <p>Minneapolis Supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allow law enforcement to withhold data when access to the data would reveal the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of a legislatively mandated, multi-disciplinary gun violence policy committee to look in-depth at Minnesota's gun laws, and to make recommendations to the legislature.• Raising the legal age for purchasing guns from 18 to 21. <p>Fire Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required inspections by the State Fire Marshall to include private schools, assisted living facilities and resorts.• Methods to secure reimbursement for medical care provided by first responders.• Creation of a Community EMT standard to allow fire departments around the state to be incorporated into a patient's treatment plan via home visits in order to ensure the patient is following their doctor's orders, has their required medication, obtain vital signs and conduct home safety audits for elderly patients. <p>Opposition to Policies that Compromise Public Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expansion of the sale and use of fireworks.• Efforts to decriminalize misdemeanor and livability-related offenses.• Transfers from the dedicated Fire Safety Account to the state general fund.• Efforts to divert dedicated ARMER funds to the state's general fund.	
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	<p>identity of a victim of or witness to a crime and the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identity of the victim or witness would threaten the personal safety or property of victims or witnesses in that case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts to promote cooperation between law enforcement and the pawn industry and to enhance the ability to identify illegal activity and recover stolen property.• Full exploration of the provision of forensic science services to law enforcement agencies in Hennepin County.		
10	<p>Affordable Housing & Homelessness Prevention</p> <p>Minneapolis has adopted and implemented policies to provide lifecycle housing throughout the City.</p> <p>Providing all residents with safe, quality and affordable housing is a priority in Minneapolis. In cooperation with public and private partners, the City has assisted in the production of affordable rental and owner-occupied housing.</p> <p>The City's efforts in providing affordable housing have been slowed by the mortgage foreclosure crisis and the tightening of credit to potential homeowners. While the federal Neighborhood Stabilization Programs (NSP) have helped, additional resources are needed.</p> <p>Recognizing that limited resources are available, Minneapolis plans to achieve its housing goals by partnering with local and statewide housing advocates and agencies, including MinnesotaHousing, and several nonprofit organizations.</p> <p>Other affordable housing priorities in Minneapolis include safeguarding the current MinnesotaHousing programs that serve low income residents.</p> <p>Minneapolis supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies that prevent mortgage foreclosures, secure and reoccupy vacant and abandoned properties, and help stabilize communities that have suffered from foreclosures and abandonment. Such policies include but are not limited to:	<p>Affordable Housing and Homelessness Prevention</p> <p>Recognizing that an individual's housing needs may change over time or due to circumstance, all parts of the housing continuum are important to maintain, invest in and support. Minneapolis has adopted and implemented policies to provide lifecycle housing throughout the City.</p> <p>Providing all residents with safe, quality and affordable housing is a priority in Minneapolis. In cooperation with public and private partners, the City assists in the production of affordable rental and owner-occupied housing.</p> <p>To address affordable housing and issues of homelessness, the City of Minneapolis supports:</p> <p>Policies to Enhance Community Stabilization and Strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevention of mortgage foreclosures, secure and reoccupation of vacant and abandoned properties, and stabilization of communities that have suffered from foreclosures and abandonment. Such policies	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Improved notices of foreclosures to cities and renters○ Modifications of mortgage terms○ Increased availability and public awareness of counseling services○ Modifying the foreclosure process to provide additional time prior to the sale○ Maintain owner occupancy of foreclosed homes by current or new owner occupants○ Lender-owner mediation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiation of a state-supported land trust project• The initiatives to prevent homelessness by improving transitions from corrections, including ensuring permanent state funding for additional prison discharge planners and the creation and funding for a jail re-entry pilot project in up to five Minnesota counties.• Repeal of the \$50 offset for households living in public or rent subsidized housing and receiving financial assistance from the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP).• Legislative action to eliminate tax incentives that encourage the conversion of single family housing to rental property.• Prospective repeal of the relative homestead property tax classification.• Allow cities to assess for the remediation of nuisance vegetation such as unsecured and exposed tree root balls and volunteer tree growth on abandoned properties.• Efforts including the ability of cities to acquire or hold properties to preserve neighborhoods impacted by the concentration of foreclosures• Expansion of the Tenant Remedies Action law to permit cities to seek a court appointed administrator to manage rental properties in cases where the owners have failed to comply with rental licensing standards.	<p>include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Improved notices of foreclosures to cities and renters○ Modifications of mortgage terms○ Increased availability and public awareness of counseling services○ Modifying the foreclosure process to provide additional time prior to the sale○ Maintain owner occupancy of foreclosed homes by current or new owner occupants○ Lender-owner mediation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiation of a state-supported land trust project. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elimination of tax incentives that encourage the conversion of single family housing to rental property.• Prospective repeal of the relative homestead property tax classification.• Providing cities with additional authority related to property maintenance and upkeep, including but not limited to: assessing for the remediation of nuisance vegetation, and acquiring properties in neighborhoods impacted by concentrated foreclosures.• Expansion of the Tenant Remedies Action law to permit cities to seek a court appointed administrator to manage rental properties in cases where the owners have failed to comply with rental licensing standards.	<p>Modified statement is moved to eliminating disparities section</p> <p>Moved to eliminating disparities section</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continued funding for the Homeless and Runaway Youth Act.State income tax credits for affordable housingFunding, both capital and program, for the continued implementation of Heading Home Hennepin including capital funding for the equal opportunity center.Funding for local governments or non-profits to purchase homes for owner-occupancyAppropriations, including Housing infrastructure Bonds, for MinnesotaHousing at a level significant enough to have statewide impact on shelters as well as permanent, supportive, assisted and transitional housing that serve affordable housing needs throughout the State. The Legislature should also continue the homelessness prevention programs, including the outreach project and provide additional resources for housing preservation and mortgage foreclosure prevention programs.	Funding for Housing and Homelessness Prevention Initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Continued funding for the Homeless Youth Act.State income tax credits for affordable housing.Capital and programmatic funding for Heading Home Hennepin.Funding for local governments or non-profits to purchase homes for owner-occupancy.Appropriations, including Housing infrastructure Bonds, for MinnesotaHousing at a level significant enough to have statewide impact on shelters as well as permanent, supportive, assisted and transitional housing that serve affordable housing needs throughout the State. The Legislature should also continue the homelessness prevention programs, including the outreach project and provide additional resources for housing preservation and mortgage foreclosures prevention programs.	
11	City Livability <p>The City works to keep Minneapolis a desirable place to live, work, conduct business and Play.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Legislation authorizing the development of a statewide aviation policy to diversify air traffic throughout the State.Inclusion of e-cigarettes in the Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act (MCIAA) while preserving the ability of local government to enact more restrictive ordinances.	City Livability <p>City livability is a critical component to ensuring that Minneapolis residents live well. From health-related policies to investments in our youth, Minneapolis supports a variety of policies that ensure Minneapolis is safe and livable for all to live, work, and play:</p> General City Livability <ul style="list-style-type: none">Legislation authorizing the development of a statewide aviation policy to diversify air traffic throughout the State.Support policies and tools to prevent, reduce, or mitigate noise and health impacts to airport adjacent communities.Inclusion of e-cigarettes in the Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act (MCIAA) while preserving the ability of local government to enact more restrictive ordinances.Supporting efforts to increase the monitoring of air quality in the City	Added from 2014 environment section.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation to legalize the medicinal use of marijuana for authorized individuals with a debilitating medical condition.• Oppose legislation that further directs the City of Minneapolis on governance issues related to the neighborhood revitalization program.• Oppose legislation allowing the purchase of wine in grocery stores or other changes making it easier for minors to purchase alcoholic beverages. <p>Youth Violence Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish competitive grant funds for existing state or local mentoring partnerships to increase the number of mentors statewide.• Increased funding for youth development and early intervention programs including after-school activities and mentoring opportunities.• Align existing state resources to fund prevention and intervention programs that address youth violence and associated risk and protective factors including but not limited to teen pregnancy prevention, school attendance, and community connectedness.• Maintain state and federal workforce funding and policies to employ at-risk youth and youth reentering the community from the criminal justice system.• Support policies that help local law enforcement track illegal guns and restrict the access of young people to illegal guns.• Support funding for the Youth Violence Prevention Act of 2009• Maintain funding to community health boards for the State Health Improvement Program.	<p>of Minneapolis and the investigation of any resulting human health and environmental impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation to legalize the medicinal use of marijuana for authorized individuals with a debilitating medical condition.• Flexibility for the City of Minneapolis regarding governance of neighborhood revitalization programs.• Retention of current law prohibiting the purchase of wine in grocery stores. <p>Youth Violence Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishing competitive grant funds for existing state or local mentoring partnerships to increase the number of mentors statewide.• Increased funding for youth development, early intervention, out-of-school time, and mentoring opportunities.• Increasing the quantity of, appropriation for, and ease of access to existing state resources such as the Youth Intervention Program grants that fund prevention and intervention programs that address youth violence and associated risk and protective factors.• Maintaining state and federal workforce funding and policies to employ at-risk youth and youth reentering the community from the criminal justice system.• Supporting policies that help local law enforcement track illegal guns and restrict the access of young people to illegal guns.• Supporting funding for the Youth Violence Prevention Act of 2009 <p>Public Health Funding and Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintaining funding to community health boards for the State Health Improvement Program.	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adequate funding and preservation of the Local Public Health Grant Program.• Ensuring efficient funding for public health emergency preparedness and response.• The use of Health Impact Assessments and funding to conduct them.• The Minnesota Health Plan Act, a single, statewide plan that would cover all Minnesotans for all their medical needs.• Sustaining the minor’s consent law permitting adolescents to see medical providers for confidential reproductive, mental health and chemical dependency services.• Strengthening physical and health education curriculum in schools to prevent obesity and promote healthy lifestyles.• Policies and enhanced funding to increase the number of children who can bike and walk to school safely.• Increased reimbursement for pre-school developmental and health screening, to ensure that reimbursements cover the actual cost of preschool screening.• Establishing and enforcing quality standards, and restoring and maintaining the funding for early childhood programs.• Support proposals that will prevent childhood lead poisoning including requesting that the State Health Commissioner change the definition of an Elevated Blood Level to 5 micrograms per deciliter or that the statute is changed to allow the City to write lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adequate funding and preservation of the Local Public Health Grant Program.• Supporting increased funding for public health emergency preparedness and response.• The use of Health Impact Assessments and funding to conduct them. <p>Public Health for Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustaining the minor’s consent law permitting adolescents to see medical providers for confidential reproductive, mental health and chemical dependency services.• Strengthening physical and health education curriculum in schools to prevent obesity and promote healthy lifestyles.• Policies and enhanced funding to increase the number of children who can bike and walk to school safely.• Increased reimbursement for pre-school developmental and health screening, to ensure that reimbursements cover the actual cost of preschool screening.• Policies that identify and replace toxic chemicals in children’s products with safer alternatives.• Establishing and enforcing quality standards, and restoring and maintaining the funding for early childhood programs.	<p>Policy incorporated in first bullet point in “health equity” below.</p> <p>Added, relocated from 2014 environment section.</p> <p>Similar but re-organized statement moved to the “Eliminating Racial and Gender Disparities” section</p>
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<p>orders when a child test below 10 micrograms per deciliter, and promote Healthy Homes legislation which seeks the reduction of asthma triggers, and other indoor environmental health concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding health care access and resources to help low-income persons obtain health care coverage and health services Eliminating health disparities so that all residents can have equal opportunity for optimal health. Support health care coverage for all that includes a comprehensive benefit set that emphasizes primary and preventive care and includes physical health, mental health, substance abuse, dental services, medications and quality interpreter and translation services. Sufficient funding for and improved access to MinnesotaCare, Medical Assistance, and urban family planning programs. Support a system that is made affordable for patients and other payers by controlling both administrative and clinical costs, assures culturally relevant high quality care, and is easy for patients to understand. Maintained funding for the Eliminating Health Disparities grants. The reinstatement of the legislative authority to conduct infant mortality reviews for infant deaths in communities of color, which sunsetted in 2001. Oppose efforts to further restrict access to health care programs for undocumented persons. 	<p>Closing the Health Equity Gap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding health care access and resources to help low-income persons obtain health care coverage and health services, such as the Minnesota Health Plan Act. Ensuring comprehensive benefit set that emphasizes primary and preventive care and includes physical health, mental health, substance abuse, dental services, medications and quality interpreter and translation services. Sufficient funding for and improved access to MinnesotaCare, Medical Assistance, and urban family planning programs. Controlling both administrative and clinical costs, assures culturally relevant high quality care, and is easy for patients to understand. Increasing state funding for HIV and STD prevention and control. Increased funding for the Eliminating Health Disparities grants. Opposition to efforts to further restrict access to health care programs for undocumented persons. 	<p>Added MN Health Plan Act from previous existing statement.</p> <p>Health Department Proposal</p> <p>Moved to Eliminating Racial and Gender Disparities section.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation to increase funding for public library operations and to exempt county sales tax proceeds from maintenance-of-effort requirements.• Updates to the statute governing the Community Health Services (CHS) system that will improve the capacity of local public health departments to improve the health of the population.		
12	<p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Minneapolis supports strong environmental policies focused on improving air, water and soil quality. The City will partner with county, state, federal and other jurisdictions to meet these objectives.</p> <p>Priority issues for Minneapolis:</p> <p>Extended Product Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An Extended Producer Responsibility Framework that requires manufactures to finance the costs of reusing, recycling, or safe disposal of their products.• A Pharmaceutical Extended Producer Responsibility approach for unused or unwanted medicines that would require drug manufacturers to finance and establish a collection and disposal program. <p>Green Chemistry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incentives for manufacturers to stop using chemicals and instead look towards	<p>Environmental Protection and Sustainability</p> <p>Environmental protecting and sustainability efforts are important for the vitality of our future. The City will partner with county, state, federal and other jurisdictions to provide resources to implement policies. Minneapolis supports robust environmental policies focused on improving air, water and soil quality, including:</p> <p>Environmental and Resource Protection Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) initiatives that require manufacturers to finance the costs of collecting, reusing, recycling, or safe disposal of their products such as carpets, mattresses, electronics, and pharmaceuticals.• Legislation that is intended to protect and preserve the state’s drinking water resources.• State efforts to collect more accurate solid waste data, including Minneapolis-specific data.• Incentives for use of organics in both composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, as an additional motivation to keep organic material out of landfills.• Incentives for manufacturers to stop using chemicals and look toward	<p>PW Proposal (Mattresses)</p>

<div><p>sustainable products and processes. Not only would this legislation protect our health and environment, but it would also promote business and job growth in this clean industrial sector.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passage of a Low-Carbon Fuel Standard to reduce carbon impact of transportation fuels in Minnesota at least 10% by 2020.<p>Climate Change Financial Incentives</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation that would provide local governments and nonprofits the same tax and financial incentives provided to private individuals and businesses for global warming initiatives including energy efficiency. This could include, but not be limited to consultants, fleets, fuels, renewable energy, capital projects, appliances and equipment purchases.<p>Renewable and Distributed Generation</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support incentives, mandates, and policies that increase distributed generation technologies, such as solar photovoltaic, solar thermal production, wind, combined heat and power for both public and private entities.<p>Land Use Impacts on Climate Change</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support legislation amending the Met Council's comprehensive planning process to incorporate global warming reduction targets and solar energy resource planning.• Support creating financial incentives for metro and greater Minnesota communities land use planning that would promote solar energy resource planning and achieve global warming pollution reduction goals.• Support amending the statutory goals of MnDoT to include a reduction in per capita vehicle miles driven and propose changes in other state agencies' goals or mission that can also foster reduction of global warming pollution through more efficient land use patterns and reduced need for driving.<p>Support requiring analysis of energy use and direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions as part of the environmental review of projects that currently require review.</p></div>	<div><p>sustainable products and processes.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passage of a Low-Carbon Fuel Standard to reduce carbon impact of transportation fuels in Minnesota at least 10% by 2020.• Legislation that has the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions• Support energy efficiency goals and activities by investor owned utilities.• Legislation that increases distributed generation technologies, such as solar photovoltaic, solar thermal production, wind, combined heat and power for both public and private entities.• Increasing the State's Renewable Energy Standard.• Legislation that encourages state and local government to adopt policies and plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions through land use planning and transportation investments.</div>	
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<p>Stormwater/Wastewater Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased state funding of stormwater management costs to local governments for rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and costs associated with stormwater projects necessitated by impairments to water bodies through Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL studies. Support increased assistance costs associated with surcharges for excess inflow and infiltration, combined sewer overflows and flood mitigation. Priority should be given to projects that solve more than one stormwater problem and that also emphasize water quality. Future legislation should also ensure that the Metropolitan Council is eligible for all appropriate waste water funding programs and recognize the upcoming costs of stormwater management infrastructure and operation on municipalities from new regulatory mandates and load reduction requirements. <p>Municipal Waste and Recycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend rules and support legislation that expands urban composting efforts including the licensing of facilities to accept co-collected mixed yard waste and source separated organic materials. Support allowances for small composting sites. Increasing state funding for the state solid waste block grant program (SCORE). <p>Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation and state agency procedures that will increase funding for incentives for tree planting and maintenance. In addition to a net loss of nearly 9,000 public trees over the past five years, the City has more than 200,000 trees, or 1/5th of its canopy, at stake with the arrival of the emerald ash borer. Planting the next generation of trees now will proactively mitigate the impact of the loss of these trees. Research on insecticide to treat Emerald Ash Borer to determine effectiveness and impacts on human health and environment. <p>Local Food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support legislation directing state energy efficiency and renewable energy goals to be incorporated in local municipal energy franchise agreements. <p>State Funding and Resources for Environmental Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase state funding to local governments for rehabilitation of existing stormwater and wastewater infrastructure. Increase state funding to local governments for stormwater infrastructure, particularly projects; necessitated by an “impaired waters” finding or new regulatory mandate, beneficial for flood mitigation, or to advance green infrastructure objectives. Support grants and other financial resources for investments beneficial to inflow and infiltration reduction, to minimize the risk of combined sewer overflows, or to respond to new regulatory mandates. Amend rules and support legislation that expands urban composting efforts including the licensing of facilities to accept co-collected mixed yard waste and source separated organic materials. Support allowances for small composting sites. Support increased state funding for the state solid waste block grant program referred to as SCORE to be used for recycling efforts and expansion of organics collection. <p>Agriculture and Forestry Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State agency procedures that will increase funding for incentives for tree planting and maintenance. Research on insecticide to treat Emerald Ash Borer to determine effectiveness and impacts on human health and environment. 	<p>Moved from Municipal Governance Section and added here.</p>
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<div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts to remove regulatory barriers and provide incentives for expanding local food production, processing and distribution.• Efforts to shift to a more sustainable food system including limiting regulatory requirements that hinder the production of food.• Efforts to ensure a more equitable distribution and access to healthy local food for people with low incomes.• Efforts to remove barriers to establishing rooftop gardens/farms.</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oppose transfers and unintended uses of constitutionally dedicated conservation funds.• Support legislation that provides cities of the first class limited authority to impose reasonable restrictions on the use of pesticides and require pesticides sold in Minnesota to indicate if they are pollinator friendly.</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts to reduce or weaken existing environmental regulations and policies.</div><div><p>Preparing For a Changing Climate</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts to prepare for the impacts of climate change on infrastructure, natural systems and human health. Coordination across state agencies, funding for local efforts and infrastructure, and policies and legislation that supports resiliency are all important.</div><div><p>Artificial Turf</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Previously proposed legislation to conduct health study of synthetic turf and crumb rubber adding a comparable analysis of alternatives.</div><div><p>Protecting Children’s Health from Toxic Chemical Exposure</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies that identify and replace toxic chemicals in children’s products with safer alternatives.</div></div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation that enables and incentivizes more food to be grown, processed, distributed and composted locally, including reduction of regulatory barriers, and which increases access to healthy food for low income households.</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintaining constitutionally dedicated conservation funds, and oppose efforts to transfer these resources.• Legislation that provides cities of the first class limited authority to impose reasonable restrictions on the use of pesticides and require pesticides sold in Minnesota to indicate if they are pollinator friendly.• Policies, programs and research that protect the health of pollinators and provide vital information, including information about pesticides and insecticide application, to growers and consumers.</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts to prepare for the impacts of climate change on infrastructure, natural systems and human health.</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health study of synthetic turf and crumb rubber adding a comparable analysis of alternatives.</div>	<div></div> <div>Moved to City Livability under Children’s Public Health section</div>
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	<p>Electric Vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Efforts to promote electric vehicles and charging station use development and manufacturing in Minnesota. <p>Asian Carp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Legislation and other state efforts to address the spread of Asian Carp in a timely manner. This includes support for physical measures to slow Asian Carp migration, funding for research and analysis to develop new Asian Carp mitigation control measures and support river restoration efforts creating healthy aquatic environments to promote more resilient native species. <p>Air Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Support efforts to increase the monitoring of air quality in the City of Minneapolis and the investigation of any resulting human health and environmental impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Research to address the spread of Asian Carp.	<p>Moved to Transportation Section</p> <p>Moved to City Livability section.</p>
13	<p>Jobs and Economic Development</p> <p>Redevelopment and Economic Development Minneapolis supports state financial assistance for redevelopment-related infrastructure improvements and economic development for cities throughout the state. The assistance should incorporate policies encouraging green manufacturing, and sustainability. Therefore the 2012 Minnesota Legislature should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">increase resources and flexibility for the redevelopment fundprovide additional resources for the brown field cleanup program.provide resources for sustainable development including green manufacturing;This “Old House” program, a 10-year tax deferment on improvements made to houses built prior to 1960.	<p><i>Making an Economic Activity and Innovation Hub in Minneapolis</i></p> <p>Ensuring that strong state policies and financial assistance to local governments produce equitable job growth and economic development in the City of Minneapolis will make sure that businesses of all sizes start, move, stay, and grow here.</p> <p>Redevelopment and Economic Development Minneapolis supports state financial assistance and policy modifications to enhance redevelopment, economic development, and infrastructure improvements for cities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Increased funding and flexibility for the state’s redevelopment fundAdditional resources for the brownfield clean-up programAdditional funding and resources for sustainable development and green manufacturingReauthorization of this “Old House” program, a 10-year tax deferment on improvements made to houses built prior to 1960 and authorization of a similar program for eligible business property.Special legislation to revise how the tax increment financing statute	<p>CPED Proposal</p>

<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authorizing the transfer of the proceeds of contamination tax to the clean-up grant account.• Continuation of the Livable Communities Act programs.• Increase funding for the Minnesota Historical Society’s Historical and Cultural Grant Program.• Allows cities to use Design-Build process for local project.• Amend eminent domain statute in response to MN Supreme Court decision holding that the fair market value of contaminated property in a condemnation proceeding is the value of the property as if the contamination had already been remediated.<div>Workforce<p>The City of Minneapolis has operated a jobs and training program that assists youth and adults in obtaining jobs skills and employment. The programs are funded with state and federal resources. Since 2006, the City has received a state appropriation for summer youth employment. The appropriation has provided approximately 1000 young people with jobs. Beginning in 2012, the legislature eliminated the City’s direct appropriation and transitioned almost all youth employment funds to a state run competitive grant program. The City supports:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased funding for the summer youth employment program and adult job training and employment programs to ensure that programs previously receiving direct appropriations are able to continue to serve the same number of youth and continue to provide the same high-quality training and employment experience.• Legislation that prohibits employers from refusing to hire unemployed persons.<div>Minneapolis supports:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statewide Tax Increment Financing (TIF) legislation for redevelopment districts that will facilitate the clean-up and redevelopment of property and transit-oriented development.• Seek clarification that parkland dedication may be required outside of a platting/subdivision process and that a flat fee may be used for residential development.</div></div></div>	<div><p>applies to the Upper Harbor Terminal.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authorizing the transfer of the proceeds of contamination tax to the clean-up grant account.• Continuation of the Livable Communities Act programs.• Increased funding for the Minnesota Historical Society’s Historical and Cultural Grant Program.• Allows cities to use Design-Build process for local project.• Amend eminent domain statute in response to MN Supreme Court decision holding that the fair market value of contaminated property in a condemnation proceeding is the value of the property as if the contamination had already been remediated.<div>Jobs and Workforce Development<p>The City of Minneapolis utilizes state and federal resources to operate a jobs and training program that assists youth and adults in obtaining jobs skills and employment. Minneapolis is supportive of job and workforce development policy and funding, including:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased funding for the summer youth employment program and adult job training and employment programs.• Ensuring that job training and youth employment programs previously receiving direct state appropriations are able to continue to serve the same number of youth and continue to provide the same high-quality training and employment experience.• Legislation that prohibits employers from refusing to hire unemployed persons.</div></div>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Extension of the state emergency unemployment benefits for those persons who do not qualify for federal benefits because they do not meet federal minimum earnings requirements.The legislature directing the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDoT) to provide opportunities for private businesses to lease air rights on MnDoT properties.Eliminate the deduction in entitlement amounts for the non-issuance of bonds from 2008 through 2012.The raising and indexing of the state minimum wage to at least \$9.50 per hour. <p>Eliminating Racial and Gender Disparities The City of Minneapolis supports policies to eliminate racial and gender disparities in employment and create employment opportunities for communities of color and women throughout the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Policies that reduce access to and use of credit information and criminal records by employers, including mandated notification to job applicants of access to credit and criminal background check reports.Legislation creating employment and contracting guidance for state capital projects regarding the recruitment, training and engagement of individuals and companies from communities experiencing high rates of unemployment, including from communities of color.The establishment of workforce goals for state franchise agreement holders to create increased employment opportunities for women and communities of color.		All points from this section moved to the Eliminating Racial and Gender Disparities Section, below.
14		<p>Fostering Equity: One Minneapolis</p> <p>Eliminating Racial and Gender Disparities</p> <p>Closing racial and gender gaps in the City is not only critical to ensuring that all Minneapolis residents can grow and prosper, but it is also important to our overall quality of life and future success as a City and region. The City of Minneapolis supports policies to eliminate racial and gender disparities in employment and create employment opportunities for communities of color and women throughout the state, including:</p> <p>Early Childhood Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Initiatives brought forth by the Cradle to K Cabinet, including but not	

		<p>limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Increased funding for family home visiting services.○ Expansion of early learning scholarships.○ Early intervention eligibility for young homeless children.○ Policy and fiscal support for changes to the Child Care Assistance Program. <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The reinstatement of the legislative authority to conduct infant mortality reviews for infant deaths in communities of color, which sunsetted in 2001.• Support proposals that will create healthy homes for children, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Requesting that the State Health Commissioner change the definition of an Elevated Blood Level to 5 micrograms per deciliter.○ Change the statute to allow the City to write lead orders when a child tests below 10 micrograms per deciliter.○ Promote Healthy Homes legislation that seeks the reduction of asthma triggers, and other indoor environmental health concerns.○ Support Medicaid reimbursement for asthma home visits and products. <p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving transitions from corrections, including ensuring permanent state funding for additional prison discharge planners and the creation and funding for a jail re-entry pilot project.• Repeal of the \$50 offset for households living in public or rent subsidized housing and receiving financial assistance from the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). <p>Building Wealth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies that reduce access to and use of credit information and criminal records by employers, including mandated notification to job applicants of access to credit and criminal background check reports. <p>Workforce Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The establishment of workforce goals for state franchise agreement holders to create increased employment opportunities for women and communities of color.• The creation of a statewide portal for internship opportunities for youth.	<p>Cradle to K initiatives</p> <p>Moved from Health (City Livability) section</p> <p>Moved from Health (City Livability) section</p> <p>Moved from Housing section</p> <p>Moved from Housing section</p> <p>Moved from Jobs and Economic Development section</p> <p>Moved from Jobs and Economic Development section</p>
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		<p>businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investment in organizations and programs that provide financial and business development resources to minority-owned businesses to assist them in building capacity and improving management systems.• State review of unnecessary barriers to minority-owned businesses and entrepreneurs. <p>Capital Investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducting of racial equity impact assessments for large capital investments to examine how different communities may be affected by proposed projects to ensure equitable development throughout the state.	
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